A WOMAN CRUSOE

She Was Cast Upon a Desert Island and Lived There For Four Years. #@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@

On the 26th day of October, A. D. 1871, the trading schooner Little King sailed out of the port of Singapore, bound for the Kinderoon islands, to the north, and only one of her crew was ever again met with. For five years before the schooner had belonged to and been commanded by Captain Ezra Williams, an American from San Francisco. He traded between Singapore and Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the smaller islands of the Java sea, and in May, 1874, died at Singapore of fever. He had then been married for three years to an English woman, whose maiden name was Danforth, who had been a domestic in an English family in Singapore. She had accompanied him in all his voyages and had secured much experience and information. As she could not readily dispose of the schooner, she determined to continue in the business, acting as her own supercargo.

Mrs. Williams secured an Englishman named Parker as captain, another named Hope as mate, and with three Malays before the mast and a Chinese cock and with about \$7,000 in specie in the cabin she sailed away on her first voyage, and it was four years later before she was again heard of. The purpose of this narrative is to chronicle her adventures in the interim as I had them from her own lips.
While it was a bit queer to start

on a voyage with a woman virtually in command of the craft, Mrs. Williams had nothing to fear from her crew. The officers were good navigators, and the men were willing, and all were anxious for a profitable voyage. She had no complaints to make until the islands had been reached. The group lies between the Malay peninsula and the island of Borneo, about 100 miles off the coast of the former and from 250 to 300 miles from Borneo. There are 19 islands in the group, covering a length of 120 miles by about 40 broad. There are only seven or eight which are inhabited, and at the time of which I write the people were a lawless set and a share of them out and out pirates.

The products were dried fish, seashells, cocoanuts, dyestuffs, various herbs and roots for medicinal purposes and several sorts of spices. The schooner had been there once before and made a profitable trip of it. She had clothing, powder, shoes, axes and a great variety of notions, and where none of these was wanted

she paid cash. On this trip the schooner worked to the northward and made her stop at the island of Quewang, being the third one from the northernmost island of the group. She met with a cordial reception and at once began bartering for and receiving cargo. She was anchored in a sheltered bay within 500 feet of the beach and had been there five days before anything occurred to arouse Mrs. Williams' suspicions that all was not right. She then observed that the entire crew were drinking deeply of a native liquor which the natives were supplying in a liberal manner and that some of the fellows were becoming impudently fa-

When the captain was spoken to, he laughed st her idea of trouble and promised better things, but the drinking continued. On the afternoon of the seventh day several women came off in the canoes. One of them who could speak English pretty fairly was presented with some ornaments by Mrs. Williams, and in return she hinted to her that it was the intention of the natives to capture and loot the schooner that night. They had discovered that there was a large sum of money on board, and they had found the crew an easy one to handle. The native woman hadn't time or opportunity to say much, but no sooner had the crowd of natives left the schooner at dusk, as was their custom, than Mrs. Williams set out to sound the alarm. Imagine her feelings when she discovered that every single man on board, from captain to cook, was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to comprehend her words. She doused them with sea water and pounded them with belaying pins, but all to no purpose. The entire lot were stupidly drunk, just as the natives had planned for. It was a perilous situation for the

woman to be placed in. If the natives captured the schooner, they would murder every one of the crew as a natural sequence, and the first step toward capturing her had already been taken. The step she took showed sound judgment. The schooner's yawl was down, having been in almost hourly use. The native village was about 40 rods back from the beach, and as the schooner swung to the ebb tide she presented her broadside to the village. When the yawl was pulled around to the port side, she was out of sight. Mrs. Williams first act was to step the mast, her next to supply the craft with provisions and water. There were an unusual number of lights burning in the village, showing that something was on foot, but she had no fear of an attack until a later hour. The natives would wait until certain that all the people were helpless.

slip away from the doomed craft in the yawl, although she had no experience in the management of a small boat. After water and provisions she brought up all her money, which was in boxes she could handle. Not a penny of it was left behind. There were a rifle, revolver and double barreled shotgun belonging to her husband. These she took, together with powder, shot and fixed ammunition. Then she gathered up all her bedding and clothing, took three or four spare blankets, two suits of clothes belonging to the officers, and when not dare make herself known. Sevthese were in the boat she took pots, pans, dishes and cutlery and bundled up a lot of carpenter's tools, secured two axes, a lot of small rope, several pieces of canvas and, in brief, loaded the yawl with whatever was portable and handy, including the clock, compass, quadrant, sextant and a lamp and four gallons of oil. She worked for upward of two hours getting these things into the boat, and the last articles taken aboard were meet, flour, the lazarette.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mrs. Williams took her seat in the yawl and cast off from the schooner, and the tide at once drifted her out of the bay to the north. The only thing of consequence she had forgotten was a chart of the Java sea. which she could have put her hand on at a minute's notice, and it was the want of this which made her a Crusoe for several years.

As the yawl went to sea after its own fashion, Mrs. Williams lost the points of the compass at once. Indeed, had she kept them in mind it would have been of no benefit just then, as she had not studied the chart and could not have told which way to steer to reach another group or the mainland. She heard nothing whatever from the natives, but several years later it was ascertained that they did not board the schooner until midnight. The men, all of whom were still drunk and asleep, were stripped and tossed overboard to drown, and then the absence of the woman and her money was discovered. Five or six native craft were at once sent in pursuit, while the people who remained looted the schooner of everything of value to them and then towed her out to deep water and scuttled her to hide the evidences of their crime.

After drifting three or four miles out to sea the yawl got a light breeze, and after a few trials the woman learned how to manage the sail and lay a course. She had no island where the schooner had been idea which way she was heading, but ran off before the breeze and kept gave all the particulars, and the regoing all night and until midafternoon the next day. She must have brought aboard, tried, convicted and passed the island of Upnong in the swung up at the yardarm, while early morning, but so far to the westward that she could not see it. The wind, hauling at midforenoon, altered her course by several points, and the northernmost island of the group, named Poillo, was thus brought in line. The island is seven miles long by three in width at its in the co widest part and well wooded and

watered. The woman landed on the east side at the mouth of a creek which forms a snug little harbor. She was convinced that this was one of the islands of the Kinderoon group, but she did not know that it was the most northerly one. By consulting the compass she got the cardinal points; but, not having studied the chart, she could not say in what direction any other land lay. She had seen the sails of two traders that morning, but as they were native craft she had every wish to avoid them. The boats which were sent in pursuit of her must have taken another course, as she saw nothing of them.

When Mrs. Williams landed on the island, she had no idea of stopping there for more than a day or two or until she could decide on some plan. She had scarcely gone ashore when a gale came up which lasted about 30 hours, during which the yawl was so damaged that she must undergo repairs. She unloaded her goods on the shore, covered them from the weather and then set out to explore the island, pretty well satisfied that it was inhabited and hoping, if it was, that her money might secure assistance. Before night she was satisfied that she was all alone, and she made a shelter out of the blankets and slept the night away as peacefully as if in her cabin on the schooner. Next day she exchanged her apparel for a man's suit and began the erection of a hut. In

a grove about 200 feet from the beach she erected a shelter 10 by 20 feet which withstood the storms of almost four years. While the sides consisted of canvas and poles, the roof was thatched with a long grass which she found on the island in abundance.

It took the woman about a week to construct her hut and move her stores into it, and this had scarcely been done when her boat, owing to carelessness on her part, was carried by the sea, and she now realized that she was a prisoner until such time as the crew of ome trading vessel might land and discover her. After her house was completed she made a more thorough exploration of her island home. There were parrots and other birds, snakes of a harmless variety, Borneo rats and a drove of about 300 Java pigs, which are about the size of the American

peccary, but are wild-instead of

Mrs. Williams had determined to sions she had brought from the schooner would not supply her needs more than a few months. While hoping and expecting to be taken off almost any day, she wisely prepared for a long stay. She had fish hooks and lines in her outfit, and with fish from the sea, meat from the woods and bananas and wild fruits from the groves she had a variety and a-plenty. Six months after she landed a native craft put in about a mile from her hut; but, creeping through the woods, she saw that all were Malays and so savage in appearance that she did en months later a second craft sent men ashore to fill two water casks, but she was also afraid of these. She lived very quietly from that time until nearly two years after her landing, having remarkably good health all the time, but naturally lonely and cast down at times.

One afternoon as she was in the forest, about half a mile from home, having her shotgun with her, a Borneo sailor suddenly confronted her. He was entirely alone, and whether beans, tea and other provisions from he had been marooned or cast away she never learned. As she was dressed in a man's suit he naturally took her for a man, but his first movement was a hostile one. He advanced upon the woman with a club in his hend and uttering shouts of menace, and to save her own life she was compelled to shoot him.

Now and then, all through her stay, trading vessels were sighted in the offing, and sometimes a craft known to be manned by Englishmen, but signals made to the latter by means of smoke were never heed-ed. Her main hope was that the loss of the schooner would in some way reach her friends at Singapore and that a searching party might be

one day, when she had been on the island four years lacking about 50 days, the British survey ship Sahib, then engaged in resurveying the group, dropped anchor off the mouth of the creek and sent a party ashore to explore the interior. I had the honor not only to head this party, but to be the first man to see and to speak to Mrs. Williams. We found her in excellent health, although tanned and roughened by exposure to the weather. When she had donned her own proper apparel and had time to tidy up, no one could find fault with her appear-

After a few days we sailed for Singapore, where Mrs. Williams was safely landed, and a few weeks later a man-of-war was dispatched to the sult was that eight men were swung up at the yardarm, while three more were shot while trying to escape from the island.

Wordy Coleridge.

Coleridge's verbosity is illustrated by himself in a letter among the Blackwood correspondence. While faithful host, Dr. Gilman, he had a fainting fit. His first words on recovering from it were: "What a mystery we are! What a problem is presented in the strange contrast between the imperishability of our thoughts and the perishable, fugacious nature of our consciousness!" Then he heard his friend say, Thank heaven, it is not apoplexy! Conceive a man's pouring out this stream of words—and such long ones-on recovering from a fit!

On the Bench.

"Your friends call you 'judge,' do they not?" asked the lawyer, frowning heavily at the witness.
"Yes, sir," the witness replied.

"No particular reason for calling you that, is there?" "Well, sir, you may not believe it

but before I came to this state I held an honorable and responsible position on the bench for 18 years." "Where?"

"In a shoemaker's shop, sir."-Exchange.

Derivation of Hurrah. One familiar English word of ours - hurrah - says Sarah Orne Jewett in ber work on the Normans, is said to date from Rolf's reign. "Rou," the Frenchmen called our Rolf, and there was a law that if a man was in danger himself or caught his enemy doing any damage he could raise the cry of "Ha Rou!" and so invoke justice in Duke Rolf's name. At the sound of the cry everybody was bound on the instant to give chase to the offender, and whoever failed to respond to the ery of "Ha Rou!" must pay a heavy fine to Rolf himself. Thus began the old English fashion of "hue and cry," as well as our custom of shouting "Hurrah!" when we are pleased and excited:

- In Sandanga pond, near Jack sonville, Vt., is a floating island two feet in thickness and nearly a mile in length. The wind shifts it from one part of the pond to another. It is a prolific cranberry farm.

- Snow visited unusual places the past winter. It fell in Mexico the first time in fifty years and in Madrid, where it had not been seen for eight years. In Jerusalem snow fell to the depth of twelve inches:

- "The raiser of a cabbage head," remarked Biggs, "does more for humanity than all the theorists in the world." 'If your assertion is true," rejoined The woman had clothing to last his friend Diggs, "your mother ought her five or six years, but the proviLABOR OF LUNATICS.

Useful Work Performed by Inmates of Insane Asylums.

To find a land where lunatics are successful artisans, tillers of the soil and builders of railways one needs to travel no farther than to Willard, in Seneca county, N. Y. In the Willard State Hospital For the Insane the inmates make their own clothing and shoes, manufacture brooms and tinware and perform much of the ordinary labor of the institution. They work the farm of 1,200 acres which is connected with the institution and raise all the food necessary for the hundreds of patients there, besides putting up enough canned fruit to supply all the other state insane asylums. But the greatest work per-formed by the patients at Willard was the building of the railroad which connects it with the Lehigh Valley road, six miles distant. Nearly all of the actual work in the building of this railway was done by the lunatics and done well. This dea of giving to the inmates of the institution steady work, and as much of it as possible outdoors, has had a beneficial effect upon them.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital For the Insane the inmates do some creditable work in modeling in clay, producing pottery and busts of really good workmanship and artistic design. In Great Britain and some other European countries a system of reasonable work for the inmates of insane asylums has been introduced with excellent results.

The first institution for the treatment of insanity as a disease was established in this country through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin in 1751. England had no such institution until 41 years later, and France followed 43 years later. Great changes have been made in the treatment of the insane in the last 50 years. Half a century ago 40 per cent of the patients were under physical restraint. Now it is said that there are only about 1 per cent so restrained.—New York Press:

East Indian Superstitions.

Hare's blood useful for young infant. When young one attacked with ague, the blood and some mother's milk mixed together and given to drink to the infant the sickness will go.

Black monkey is useful for magic. The monkey will be killed on Sunday. Drink a little blood, take off the skin and make to cap. The magic could not touch that man.

Peacock's leg useful for deaf man. It may be boiled with oil, and when any person could not hear the sound the oil will be dropped a little into the ear, and man will be cured. Owl useful for a woman. This

will be killed on Monday. Take out both eyes. The left will be burned and the right as well. Keep the dust of the right, throw some of the dust on a woman's garments, and she will love you, and when you want to be clear of her throw dust of left eye, and she will leave off Oriental Sporting Magazine.

The Turk and His Beard. The Turks esteem the beard as

the most noble ornament of the male sex and consider it more infamous for any one to have his beard cut off than to be publicly whipped, pilloried or branded with a redhot iron. Almost any orthodox Turk would prefer being put to death rather than have his beard removed from his face. In that country to pull or irreverently handle the beard is an insult which can only be avenged by taking the life of the person who is rash enough to commit such a crime or for the Turk to lose his own in making the attempt to call the offender to account. Turkish wives kiss their 'husbands' beards and children their father's as often as they come for the customary salute.

Hands In Repose.

One of the most common signs of want of good breeding is a sort of uncomfortable consciousness of the hands, an obvious ignorance of what to do with them and a painful awkwardness in their adjustment. The hands of a gentleman seem perfectly at home without being occupied. They are habituated to elegant repose, or if they spontaneously move it is attractively.

Some of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers made playing with the sword hilt an accomplishment, and the most efficient weapon of the Spanish | laughing at the old man's notions. coquette is her fan.

Pure Water

Comparatively few 1 "sons have ever seen absolutely pure water. Even rainwater, which is the nearest common approximation to it, is far from reaching the absolute standard, and, though it is good for washing, not many persons would care to drink it. Spring water is popularly supposed to be pure, but it always contains more or less of earthy or saline substances. Indeed the value of most springs is due to this fact.

- A curious plant to the "life tree" of Gamaica. It continues to grow for years after it has been dug up and its roots exposed to the sun. Leaves severed from the limbs will remain green for weeks. The tree can only be destroyed by fire.

- An air of abstraction isn't breezy

- After a man is buried in his little lot he has no kick coming.

Did They?

There is nothing much more distressing than an unfinished story. A numbe, of people in a London drawing room were conversing about capital punishment when a young lady re-

"How strange it must seem to be sentenced to death!"

"Not so very, very strange. I assure you. I was myself once condemned to death in Africa," said a returned African explorer.

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady. 'And were you-did they''-

"Did they what?" "Why, did they execute you, you know?"

Got the Job.

The young man stood before the great steel magnate. A moment later the latter looked up. He stared at the rough clothing, the

muddied shoes and the unkept hair of the youth. "Well?" he said.

The youth retained his presence of

mind. He wanted a job because he needed it. "Sir," he said, "I have came"-Ho got no further. A smile irradia-

ted the magnate's face." "That's all right," he said; "the job is yours. I was afraid at first

that you might be one of these worthless college graduates. And when the youth, the valedic-

torian of his class and the pride of the university, again faced his mirrow he winked expressively at his own reflec-

Willie's Perpiexity.

When Willie came home last night he was more convinced of the uselessness of schools than he ever was before. Asked the nature of his latest trouble, he explained that "postpone" had been one of the words in the spelling lesson of the day. The teacher had directed the pupils to write a sentence in which the special word should

Along with others Willie announced that he didn't know the meaning of the word, and so could not use it in a sentence. The teacher explained that it meant "delay" or "put off," and encouraged the youngsters to try. Willie's thoughts were of pleasanter things than school, and his made-toorder sentence was, "Boys postpone their clothes when they go in swimming."

And He Returned.

One of those gilded youths who 'don't care to dance, old chappie; too much of a beastly bore," was recently taken down in a manner which hugely delighted the hearers. Airing himself in a London ball room pressed by his host to take part in the worship of Terpsichore, but for a long force. The Policies are for small time resisted. At last, moved by the statement that his proposed partner was exceptionally pretty and an heiress withal, he relented.

"Well, twot her out, deah boy," he

drawled. He was promptly led up to the expected fair one, but unfortunately she had overheard his remark. The introduction took place and the maiden, raising her pincenez, surveyed him with a critical air for some score of seconds. Then, with a shrug and a AVOID perfect imitation of the youth's lisping drawl, she said: "No, thanks, deah boy, twot him

back again."

"I Know a Thing or Two."

"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate indulge in bad habits. They drink, swear, play cards, and visit theaters. They are not safe company for you. I beg you to quit their society."

"You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy, laughing. "I guess I know a thing or two. I know how far to go, and when to stop."

The lad left his father's house, twirling his cane in his fingers and

A few years later, and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury who had just brought in a verdict for a crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court and said among other things: 'My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; but as soon as I turned my back on my home temptations came upon me like a drove of hyenas, and hurried me

Mark that confession, you boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents! Mark it, and learn that disbedience is the first step on the road to ruin!

- The United States Department of Agriculture has imported several young filbert trees from Greece. The enough to fan a spark of genius into a nuts from these trees are remarkable for their size and their fine flavor, and every effort is to be made to encourage their growth in the country.

- Says a Texas editor: "It is customary for contributors to write on one side of the paper only, but some of ours would everlastingly oblive us if they didn't write on either side."

Woman a

wants to put out a fire she doesn't heap on oil and wood. She throws on water,knowing that water quenches fire. When a woman wants to get fire. When a woman wants to get well from diseases peculiar to her sex, she should not add fuel to the fire already burning her life away. She should not take worthless drugs and potions composed of harmful narcotics and opiates. They do not check the disease—they do not cure it—they simply add fuel to the fire.

Bradfield's Female

Regulator should be taken by every woman or girl who has the or girl who has the slightest suspicion of any of the allments which affilict women. They will simply be wasting time until they take it.

The Regulator is a purify in a

at the roots of the disease and cures the cause. It does not drug the pain, it eradicates it. It stops falling of the womb, leucorrhea, inflammation and periodical suffering, irregular, scanty or painful menstriation; and by doing all this drives away the hundred and one aches and pains which drain health and beauty, happiness and good temper from many a woman's life. It is the one remedy above, all others which every woman should know about and use.

81.00 per bottle at any drug store. The Bradfield

Regulator Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Peoples Bank of Anderson

Moved into their Banking House, and are open for business and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Interest paid on time deposits by agreement.

+THE -BANK OF ANDERSON.

. A. BROCK, President. JOS. N. BROWN, Vice President.

B. F. MAULDIN, Cashler. THE largest, strongest Bank in the

Interest Paid on Deposits By special agreement.
With unsurpassed facilities and resour

es we are at all times prepared to accommodate our customers.

THE ANDERSON

HAS written 1000 Policies and have a little over \$550,000.00 insurance in amounts, usually, and the risks are well scattered. We are carrying this insurance at less than one-half of what the old line companies would charge. We make no extra charge for insurance

against wind. They do.

J. R. Vandiver, President.

Directors—R S. Hill, J. J. Fretwell, W. G. Watson, J. J. Major, J. P. Glenn, B. C. Martin, R. B. A. Robinson, John G. Ducworth.

R. J. GINN, Agent, Starr, S. C.

By letting us tighten your TIRES before they get too loose. We understand how to do this work to get the best

Any Repairs on Carriages, Buggies and Wagons will be done promptly. PAUL E. STEPHENS.

A. H. DACNALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Anderson, - - -

OFFICE-OVER THE POST OFFICE

PIUM GOCAINE AND WHISKY
Habits Oured at my Sausterium, in 80 days. Hundredium, in 80 days. H

Gentlemen, Get the New, Novel Discevery, PICEON MILK. INJECTION.

Cures Gonorrhee and Gleet in 1 to 4 days. Its action is magical. Prevents stricture. All complete To be carried in vest pocket. Sure preventative. Sent by meil in plain package, prepaid, on receipt of price. \$1 per hox—\$5 for \$5.

EV *NS PHARMACY, Sole Agents. Notice of Annual Meeting.

ANDERSON. A. C., May 15th, 1901.
THE Adding Meeting of the Stock-holders of the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company will be held at their office, in the City of Anderson, on the third Tuesday in June (18th), 1901, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing officers and attending to any other business that may come before them. Please be present in person or proxy.

S. M. ORR, President.

May 15, 1901

May 15, 1901

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY PALE Notice in "Inventive Age" PALE Charges moderate. No fee till pasent is secured. Letters strictly confidential Address. E. G. SIGGEPS. Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Public. Piease note our change in business from credit to Cash, and read the follow-

ing below:
Our reasons for doing so are as follows:
First, our accounts being necessarily
small, and an endless amount of confusion and expense entailed to an injurious degree, and the 'oss in bad accounts, and the time and attention it requires to col-

Record, our current expenses, such as labor, fuel, gas, water and other supplies

The stand we have taken is one we have been forced into. With a great many of our customers we regret to be obliged to jursue this course, but at we positively cannot discriminate, we trust that you will appreciate our position an i not ask for credit. All bundles delivered after June 1st and not paid for will be returned to laundry.

For converience of our customers we will issue Coupon Books sold for cash. These books can be kept at home and payment made for bundles when delivered with the coupons. You can get these books at Laundry office, or from the driver.

driver.
This change goes into effect lat of June, 1901.
We desire to thank all of our customers We desire to thank all of our customers for the patronage they have kindly favored us with in the past and hope we have merited the same, and hope to still be entrusted with your valued orders after our change goes into effect for cash only, which will always receive our prompt attention.

Very respectfully,

ANDERSON STEAM LAUNDRY CO. 202 East Boundary St.

R. A. MAYFIELD, Supt. and Treas. PHONE NO. 20. Bro's. Store.

Unequaled Covering! Unequaled Spreading! Durable! **Kandsomest Paints**

On the market! Endorsed by the highest authorities.

FOR SALE BY F. B. CRAYTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,

ANDERSON, - - S. C. Winthrop College Scholarship and

Entrance Examinations.

THE examinations for the award of vacant Scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Fridey, July 12th, at 9 s. m.

Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of sge.

When scholarships are vacated after July 12th they will be awarded to those making the highest sycrage at this examination.

The cost of attendance, including board, furnished room, heat, light and washing, is \$9.00 per month.

For further information and a catalogue address PRES. D. B. JOHNSON, Rock Hill, S. C.

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored, HINDIPO DB. JEAN O'HARRA'S (ParHINDIPO DB. JEAN O'HARRA'S (ParINDIPO) AND VITALIZER is sold with written guarantee
to cure Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Falling
Memory, Fits, Dizziness, Hysteria, Stops all Drains
on the Merrous System Caused by Ead Habits or
Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, Liquors, or
"Living the Pace that Kills." It wards of Insanity, Consumption and Death. It clears the Blood
and Brain, Builds up the Shattered Neives, Mestores the Fire of Youth, and Brings the Pink
Glow to Pale Checks, and Makes You Young and
Strong again. 50c., 12 Boxes \$5. By Mail to any
address. EVANS PHARMACY, Sole Agents.

S. C. BRUCE. DENTIST.

N BROYLES BUILDING, over Nich-olson's Store, below the Bank of An-I have 25 years experience in my pro-fession, and will be pleased to work for any who want Plates made, Filling done, and I make a specialty of Extracting Teeth without pain and with no after pain. Jan 23, 1901 31

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. THE undersigned have formed a Real THE undersigned have formed a Real Estate Agency under the name of Tribble & Edwards, for the purpose of negotiating sales or purchases of Real Estate, both in the City and County, and also attending to the renting and collecting of rents of such property Several desirable Houses and Lots for sale now.

M. P. TRIBBLE, H. H. EDWARDS.

Augusta Commercial College, AUGUSTA, GA.

BUSINESS, Shorthand, Typewriting and Academic departments Literary Society, Lecture Courses, Boarding Hall. Positions secured for every graduate for this year wishing a position.

Womanly Beauty! Sparkling Eyes and Bright Faces!

Are the Fruits of Sound Nerves.

HINDIPO THE GERAT FRENCH
NERVE TONIC AND VITALIZER Cures Nervous Exhaustion, Hysteria,
Distinces, Headache, Backache and Female Weaknes-so common attending the Monthy I vields.
GIRLS from Girlhood to Womanhe d will
find in it a wonderful relief and benefit. It Quiets and Strengthens the Nerves, Cleanses the
Blood Clears the Brain and Tones up the whole
dystem. Make-la Woman Look Young
and Fell Young. Price Suc. 12 Boxes \$5. Sent
by mail to any addres- Rold by
EVANS PHARMACY, Sole Agents. Are the Fruits of Souna Nerves.

Notice to Creditors. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of John W Daniels, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

J. N. BROWN, Ez'r.

May 28, 1901 49 3

Notice to Creditors. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of John A. Jackson, deceased are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and these indebted to make cavment.

THOS. C. JACKSON, Adm'r. May 29, 1901 49 3